Exhibition at the American Art Galleries.

The last sale of the season at the Ameri-

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1902.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts on wish to have rejected articles returned, they must to all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Two Kinds of Horsemen.

We fear that the Hon. HENRY WAT-TERSON, at present absorbed in inventing a successful platform for the Democratic party, made a tactical mistake in again hurling at President ROOSEVELT at the same moment the charges of Bronco Buster and Man on Horseback."

Mr. ROOSEVELT certainly is or ought to be a Bronco Buster. If when a ranchman he did not learn the Buster's art, he neglected his opportunities; and such is not his habit. We baven't the slightest doubt that if he mounted a bronco known to be difficult his right leg would execute over the cantle and down toward the off stirrup that neat and clinging curve which suggests the lover's tender and precise circling of the loved one's waist, and denotes the accomplished horsesee the rider's body incline a little to but he is probably pretty good-posused in Col. WATTERSON'S home of Kentucky and in polite life generally.

The reason why Col. WATTERSON is not politically happy in calling President | ernment at Madrid made over to Porto ROOSEVELT a Man on Horseback and a Rico its jurisdiction over all public lands Bronco Buster in one breath, is probably apparent to most citizens of the United States. Bronco busting, taught in the ELLIOTT's assertion was confirmed by soul-stirring and peculiarly American Mr. FEDERICO DEGETAU, Resident Comfreedom of the Western frontier, is the most unlikely school possible for developing a despot that would suit the stuffed procession for which Col. WATTERSON is now busy pasting up the posters.

#### Greater Than Dr. Funk.

On Wednesday, Jan. 29, Dr. ISAAC K. FUNK said, through a letter published in THE SUN, in reference to Mayor Low's statement that to enforce the liquor public lands in the islands. Such would law would require the entire police force and the neglect of all other laws, that arrangement. if the Administration would give him five detectives, backed by the assertion that it wanted the liquor law enforced. there would be thereafter little complaint about non-enforcement.

The law has been enforced, not to the neglect of other laws, and the moving power was less than five detectives. It was the announcement by the District Attorney that patrolmen not tee, who, it is expected, will have to sit sible to keep from being torn in ordinary inclined to enforce the law had better in Berlin throughout the summer. The use. Of course in war, where expense reflect upon a rule known as 45 Q, de- objection to the proposal is that the moscribing their obligation to report the condition of their precincts. The faithful official's little finger is

often thicker than what they call expediency's thigh.

# Suggestive Religious Changes.

Many new devices to attract people | national legislators a fair remuneration to churches have been invented and for their time and services is universal adopted of recent years and a religious in the New World. It is followed in periodical, the Church Economist, gives France; in the lower house of the Prusspecial attention to descriptions of them | sian Landtag; in the popular chambers and their working.

rious, of these innovations are the vested of the Hanseatic cities. In Italy as yet choirs, borrowed from Roman Cathol- payment of the members of the Chamber icism and Anglicanism, which have of Deputies is withheld, but they receive been introduced even into a Baptist free passes over all the railroads. The church of New York, but more exten- Italians have conformed to the precesively into Methodist churches in sev- dent established in the United Kingdom,

Heights Baptist Church started the in- although the necessity of a change is novation of a vested choir of sixty voices, asserted by the Radicals. with cassock and cotts and the women wearing also mortar-board hats. That much agitation in the German Empire. is, the vestments are the same as in Epis- When the Constitution of the North Gercopal churches. The introduction of man Confederation, which created the such a choir into the Metropolitan Meth- Reichstag, was framed, BISMARCK inodist Temple, a year ago, proved so sisted on the non-payment of members successful, apparently, that the example | of that body as a safeguard against the has been followed by other Methodist proletariat. From that day to this the ingnear the country road at Overbrook. A young churches, one at Chicago having come Liberals have taken an opposite view of

This is very suggestive because the the Reichstag to pass bills for the paytwo Protestant Churches which in the ment of members, which bills, however, past were always most distinguished by have been always rejected by the Bundesthe extreme simplicity of their worship rath, or Federal Council. The absence and their church architecture, and were of remuneration has undoubtedly demost violently opposed to anything terred many able men of small means, like mere seatheticism in religious ser- including notoriously some university vices, were the Esptist and the Metho- professors, from accepting an office dist. They were plain people, and all which imposes the expense of a long worldly display, in raiment and in social residence in Berlin. The German courts life, was eschewed by them Methodists have held that the Constitutional prowere enjoined by WESLEY, in his " Gen- hibition of payment to members extends seral Bules," to " evidence their desire of even to the contribution of remoneraaulvation " by refraining from " putting tion by their constituents. In 1885 the on of gold and costly apparel. Like German Socialists, observing that many musterity of life was the Baptist rule, members of the Irish Home Rule party in and the meeting houses of both denom- the British Parliament were supported progress inations were mountly without steepies by funds privately subscribed, thought or any other merks of a distinctively they had a right to pursue a similar

The change from all this to the pomp sentatives of their party in the Reichsof vested choirs and the imitation of tag Thereupon Statement, claiming that \$6000 purely ritualistic features is revolu- such a proceeding was illegal, caused tionary. A generation ago it would the Treasury to sue them for the guins of have stirred up rement torotest through : money received to this way, and the Inand those demonstrations. Now it seems perial Court of Appeals sustained the to emuse to disturbance whatever, but | suit | Fremanck's object in withholding rather to provoke an amattic deers to pay from mambers of the Reicheuge

repeat and countd the innevation Will these returned haptest and power of the poster chasses from becom-Methodist churches step with worted ing too great and he took another step | chors metaly? Will they not go on, nate | toward the same end by arranging that anally and logorolly, to the adoption of general elections should be held on workoffice features of the interpolal Churches ing days, instead of on Bundays, which were so so so no one for not of our they are instanced by an including the standard of the purpose in the standard of the standard of the purpose in the standard of th

cance. This is, therefore, a serious innovation, suggestive of a radical doctrinal transformation in the future. We have seen how Ritualism in the Episcopal Church has advanced to a bold teaching of the Real Presence.

Meanwhile the Paulist Fathers tell

of conversions from Protestantism to

the Roman Catholic Church increasing at a rate so great and rapid that the time seems to be coming when the Catholio throng will be too large to be contained within the walls of their churches. On the other hand, the propagandas of Mormonism, Christian Science and " the New Thought "are described by their votaries as pushing ahead astonishingly, and, on their side, the agnostics are confident that belief in all Christian dogma and all supernaturalism is passing away not less rapidly. Our correspondents continue to discuss the question of individual immortality to so great an extent

that their letters exceed in number those we get on any other single subject. The religious waters seem to be more disturbed at this time than ever before in the history of Christianity, and signs of unprecedented revolutionary changes appear in many directions.

#### San Juan Wants Room.

San Juan de Porto Rico is a walled town on a little island which the Gazetteer neglects or scorns to name. The town must have more room to grow in. It can't get it at present. The land beyond the wall is Government territory, part of the more than 100,000 acres of public lands in Porto Rico. As yet title to these lands cannot be given. It has not been determined whether the title to them was vested in the United States man of the plains. Also, at the first by the peace treaty or whether it belongs sign of "buck" the spectator would to the insular Government. A subcommittee of the House Committee on one side, and the weight rested chiefly | Insular Affairs has the matter under upon one foot in preparation for the advisement. The Attorney-General has equine explosion, and then the explo- given the opinion that the public the horse. Mr. ROOSEVELT may not by Spain but that neither the Secretary affirmed. be the best Buster in the country, of the Interior nor any other Government officer has jurisdiction over them. sibly better than he is in the saddle Mr. W. H. ELLIOTT, Commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico, testified before the Committee on Insular Affairs last week that in 1811 the Spanish Govin Porto Rico save military and naval reservations and public buildings. Mr. missioner, who said he believed that the Attorney-General had confused the Spanish Government in Porto Rico with the Spanish Government at Madrid.

> A speedy settlement of the question of title is desirable, and to the Porto Ricans important. Mr. CRUMPACKER of the sub-committee thinks that Congress should pass a bill vesting in the insular Government the title to all the seem to be the most convenient and just

#### Will the Members of the Reichstag Be Paid?

It is known that, just before the Easter recess, the President of the Reichstag, Count BALLESTREM, had a conference with Count von BULOW, the Imperial Chancellor, about the proposal to pay the members of the Tariff Bill Commitment it is brought forward in the Reichstag, it will be made the occasion for a general demand for the payment of all members of that body.

of Saxony, Bavaria, Würtemberg and The most remarkable, not to say cu- many other minor German States; and where it is well known that members of On Easter Sunday the Washington the House of Commons are still unpaid,

The question has long given rise to churches, one at Chicago having come into line recently and conspicuously.

This is very suggestive because the course, and paid salaries to the repro-

was, as we have said, to present the

Reichstag, but that he hesitates to advocate it openly, owing to the violent opposition of the land-owning classes to the plan. There is no doubt, however, that bill authorizing the innovation could be carried through the Reichstag tomorrow if there were any assurance that it would not again be vetoed by the Bundesrath. The arguments on behalf of the measure are overwhelmingly preponderant. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and Germans who serve their country by devoting their time to legislation are as much entitled to pay as those who serve under the colors. It is hard for Americans to comprehend that there should be any doubt about the matter, and that in such enlightened countries as Great Britain, Germany and Italy, men should be expected to toil gratuitously months at a stretch for the benefit of their fellow citizens.

#### Injustice.

The recent attack upon Corporation Counsel RIVES as incompetent in his office calls attention to the injustice that is being done to him and to two other gentlemen, of whom one only is an associate in the city government.

Mr. Rives has been condemned as the author of the Bedell bill, and Mr. BEDELL has been condemned as its sponsor in the Assembly; whereas, Mr. RIVES'S part in connection with that measure was to make it legally sound, which we believe he accomplished, and Mr. BEDELL's was to bring it before the Legislature. For the main thing, the policy which the bill proposed, the whole responsibility rests upon Mayor Low.

The same is true of the police question. Commissioner PARTRIDGE is being criticised for the policy of countenancing systematic violation of the Sunday liquor law. While it is true that the Commissioner personally favored that policy, it was virtually proclaimed by the Mayor before Col. PARTRIDGE became Comsion still leave the rider on top of lands were granted to the United States missioner, and afterward virtually re-

> To sum up the situation, Mr. BEDELL acted upon the Mayor's request, and the Corporation Counsel and the Police Commissioner practically by the Mayor's

#### The New British Tariff.

England is plainly in extraordinary need of money. The Boer war has already cost an immense sum, and the bills yet to come are sure to be enormous. The Chancellor of the Exchequer must not only increase the amount derived from the ordinary sources of income, but he must find new subjects of taxation.

The proposed duties on grain and flour may plausibly be called "for revenue only," but most people who have observed the recent progress of affairs in Great Britain will conclude that behind the selection of these particular articles there was the idea of protection.

Mr. SANTOS-DUMONT should be duly appreciated for the enthusiasm with which he builds airships; but none the less, the particular kind of airship he is developing can have no commercial interest until some force is discovered altogether revolutionary. While all hope that Edison can find it the chances of his doing so can be but slight. As a boy's kite is hard to keep from getting torn, so will the Santos-Dumont flying machine, of a thousand times the bulk of a man, and with a skin that a child could drive a pin through, be imposballoon may be of the highest usefulness

Col. MICHAEL J. DADY has again gone to Havana to look after his private interests, leaving Tammany, as usual, to run the There is obviously a great deal to be Bureau of Elections. If Col. Dany is not said in favor of the payment of members in urgent need of the \$5,000 a year salary of the Reichstag. The practice of giving | which he receives as a Republican member of this important bureau he should resign and a Republican Commissioner should be appointed who can spare the time to look

# The Mormons and Christian Science.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest your editorial to-day dealing with "The Mormon Peril." After recounting the facts concerning this question brought out by the facts concerning this question brought out by the Eeusgelist and before summing up conclusions, you make a sudden digression to speak of the growth of Christian Science. I beg to express my surprise that the latter should have been mentioned, even casually, in connection with the former. It is evident that the two bear no manner of resemblance to each other, and, as you hippy in your celitorial, they appeal to totally different types of men and women.

I have no means of verifying the common reports made concerning the Mormons, but these reports attribute to them materialistic beliefs which are as far as possible removed from the teachings of Christian Science, as may be under stood from the Scientific Statement of Being in the Christian Science text book, wherein it is stated "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness, hence man is spiritual and not material,"

# Sixty-Seven Years Behind.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You recently copied the following from the Philadelphia Times:

the of the long repited:

"Yes in I think so A load of hay went through minutes ago:
the reader will look in the American Pirst Class
is published by Thomas Cownerthwalle & Coadelphia in 185, he will find the shows on page
is in a piece children. The Pat Actor and the have heard that Philadelphia was a slow town,

but did not think it would print estracts from schooling's reading books of over staty years ago as artified familiar to sit the old fellows who were schooling's years ago in Flaindelphia, few York and Books: amina April 13

#### The fitble Settler It. cap Engros or Tax Sts Sor If your cor capondenia who doubt that sheep drins will read be result; such the distribution of teniese the lites serangle; set that the guestine adversaries section to a state guestine adversaries section. Take at the date into a

Auguste of new formers dittel has been named Waggine the thru or giving to follow it should not

ringal to good choice of scancies, asked the as believe

D.A for challenger, preferring an easy death, much this tages yard and soul distant!

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#### AROUND THE GALLERIES.

can Art Galleries will begin on Thursday afternoon, when various effects will be disposed of belonging to Mrs. A. E. Martinson of Plainfield, N. J., and of the late Surgeon-General W. A. Hammond of Washington, D. C. The objects are now on exhibition and consist of antique and modern furniture, Oriental carpets, silk rugs, Oriental and European ceramics, glassware, bric-a-brac and engravings. Several of the Oriental carpets attract attention by reason of their size as well as of their quality and color; especially a large agra example, twenty-five feet long by nearly fifteen wide. Its sumptuous pile is of a creamy ground, with floral designs in delicate rose, blue and amber, surrounded by handsome borders. In size, beauty of tone and richness of surface it is a beautiful specimen of a class of rug that is now excluded from importation, owing to the fact that they are made by convict labor and therefore tabooed by our labor laws. Among the Oriental objects may particularly be mentioned everal fine examples of decorated Satsuma ware; such as the oval placque (282). an oval dish with unusually deep rim (291) and a large bottle (338), presented by the Crown Prince of Japan to the late Surgeon-General Hammond. The rich decoration on all these of gold and enamelled colors is in the old and highly prized manner of the caligraphic masters, designs involving mythological subjects. Visitors will also be interested in many of the old plates and placques, which include specimens of old Italian faience and majolica, Delft ware, a curious Palissy plate (271) and an old Japanese copper plate (272), with a glaze of swaw color flecked with green and embellished with inscription and lotus flower in gold lacquer. The collection also contains a considerable

number of fine engravings: Several by Raphael Morghen, among which is a proof before letter in excellent condition of Da Vinci's "Last Supper." Among the numerous prints after pictures by Raphael is a fine impression of W. Keller's engraving of the "Disputa", the original plate of which has been destroyed by fire. To those who are familiar with the original painting in the Stanza at the Vatican. in some respects Raphael's noblest mural decoration, this fine engraving is very satisfacotry. It does not recall the divine radiance in the heavens, indeed the rendering of the flood of light in which the angels' heads appear in radiations is the east acceptable part of the print, being formal and uninspired. But the characterization of the figures is excellent, from the angels that float on each side of the Father to the last of the members of the group on earth that represent the Church militant. The size of the print, moreover, helps to recall much of the superb dignity of the original composition. Three "public documents" are also of great interest, containing in two instances the autograph signatures of Washington and Jefferson, and in one case of the latter only. DRAWINGS BY JANE EVIN EMMET AT MAC

BETH'S. At Macbeth's Gallery are exhibited nearly fifty portrait drawings executed in pencil and cravon by Miss Jane Evin Emmet. They represent a kind of work which should receive encouragement, one that was ustly popular until photography appeared and quite unnecessarily superseded it in the public's estimation. Their charm should consist in their informality, their personal intimits, and an unaffected spontaneity on the part of the sitter and the artist. Moreover, their manner should be one of piquante suggestion and nice tact of omission; of spirited and sparing line work and vivacious accents of color,

which have the air of improvisation. On this technical side Miss Emmet's studies are very charming. Except for a possible tendency to overelaborate the ves and give an exaggerated high light to the pupils, they are done with a deftness and economy of means that is as sympathetic as it is skilful. Sometimes, however, in the gesture of the figure, more often in the expression of the face, there appears a lack of artlessness, ease and simplicity; a suggestion of mannered posing and intensity of expression, that is altogether too strenuous for the light structure of the technique that has to support it and produces in one's minds thereby a sense of

fatigue. Nos. 11, 18, 32 and 33 are examples of these, as also is the portrait (48) of a child who has all the consciousness and complacency of a young miss. On the other hand, nothing could be more frank and unaffected than the portrait of an elderly man, whose face is shaded with a panama hat (9), or that of the manly young soldier (43), while the baby in 23 is young soldier (43), while the balsy in 23 is most delightfully true to life—to what life is at 8 weeks old. Its lips are swollen said to contain "surprises."

The Columbia authorities are withhold-ing the installation programme which is and parted, the eyelids soft and laid as lightly as petals, and the fat face is wholly steeped in the sleep which follows repletion. These three drawings and some others

have a great charm of alert, sympathetic observation artistically expressed: while some of the remainder would suggest that Miss Emmet has set herself deliberately to be piquante and artist .

# The World's Republics.

the real era of republics or the era of real results, as you choose, may be said to have begun of the properly seized by the city to construct the any event, the republic business wasn't ship much before that date. Flest will give us a cried of 126 years, next Fourth of July, to cover bill is to hasten the payment to owners. toing much before that hale. That will give us a seriod of 126 years, next Fourth of July, to cover no republic sea, and the showing, I think, is pretty inc pepulitic era, and the showing I thins, is presty fair, considering that the business began with very little capital and no good will to speak all. The builted States was the only one of earth, and we had should three millions of people. To day there are towart dive republics to active operation and graviting every year, with a population in round business of two hundred and kwenty millions. The effect momenthics and the firstness and the graying and the a can't heel abili have the hunge of ghout tweet another difficults of the surie's population properly difficulties of the surie's population properly all the property of properly that they have or about tween knowed millions of the world's function bindered millions of people had they have been getting to their worse for sixty convolves and we have then it for only prectury and a quarter by grave, if he ductions to give as we have for the last and one of quarter, we will have a population to six threshold a quarter, we will have a population to six threshold posts of the binamental Keep against and many residence as emissional with the residence for an extension of the control of their supports of the first time. of the Amounty 2-2 expectation all but five an

Any consideration of the control of

#### GRANT MONUMENT AWARDS. Designs of Shady and Niehaus Considered

the Most Meritorious. WASHINGTON, April 14.- The Grant Statue Commission met in the office of Secretary Root at the War Department to-day and after accepting the report of Gen. J. M. Schofield and Augustus St. Gaudens of the Special Advisory Committee, decided that the designs of Henry Merwin Shady of New York, and Charles Henry Niehaus were the most meritorious. The commission were not fully satisfied with their equestrian group, however, and have called upon the sculptors to submit another model. The letter from the Advisory Committee

withstanding the brilliant character of M Shady's composition, to be assured of h nowers to execute a figure of Grant with the nobility and reserve power that it powers to execute a figure of trant with the nobility and reserve power that it should possess. On the other hand, the qualities of Mr. Nichaus's work were of such high order and were so close in merit to those of Mr. Shady's that the committee feels that it would be unfair to Mr. Nichaus to reject his work without another trial. Furthermore, in view of the fact that since the committee for the Grant manuscript was instiwould be minimally another trial. Furthermore, in view of the fact that since the competition for the Grant monument was instituted the proposition to place three equatries statues together at the head of the Mall, in the centre of Union Square, has been urged in the plan of the Park Commission, and also in view of the possibility of this equestrian figure of Grant becoming the central feature of this portion of the plan of the Park Commission, the committee begs to suggest that before finally making the award Messrs Shady and Nichaus he requested to execute another model of about four feet in height for the equestrian group of Gen. Grant. As this enlarged model would involve a very serious expense to the sculptors, the committee suggests that an appropriate sum of money be offered in remuneration to the unsuccessful competitor. Although outside of the instructions of your commission to this committee, the committee begs leave to suggest that while the central site—namely the White Lot-is well adapted for the purpose of a monument to Gen. Grant, the placing of any kind of a monument in the White Lot circle is extrenely objectionable from an artistic standpoint and is an encroachment upon historic ground. The four corners of the White Lot square are deemed highly appropriate places for subordinate military monuments, but neither one is suited in dignity for a site for a monument to Gen. Grant.

The six models considered the most moritoricus, and for which each of the The six models considered the most

meritorious, and for which each of the authors will receive \$1,000, are as follows: authors will receive \$1,000, are as follows:
Henry Merwin Shady; one of the two
designs submitted by Charles Henry Niehaus, sculptor, associated with Mr. Henry
Bacon, architect, namely, that with the
group and square platform; J. Massey
Rhind, with Bright & Bacon, architects;
Charles A. Lopez and F. G. R. Roth, with
Henry Hornbostel, architect; Waldo Story
and Burr C. Miller.

Of these six the committee finds the design of Mr. Shady to be first in intrinsic
merit and best adapted to the site indicated.
The committee finds the design submitted
by Niehaus and Bacon to be second in intrinsic merit. It is perfectly adaptable trinsic merit. It is perfectly adaptable to either of the sites suggested, though not so desirable for the White Lot site as

#### BROWN STUDENTS' RUMPUS. Sophomores and Freshmen Continue Their Warfare - President Faunce's Appeal.

the one before mentioned.

PROVIDENCE, April 14.—The feud between he sophomores and freshmen at Brown University was in active working order to-day, and there were some exciting scenes on the hill. President Faunce came out on the campus last night and gave the oys a talking to.

"Young gentlemen," said the President. "it is unusual for me to address my students at this time of night. I am going to this time, for I want to ask you to go to this time, for I want to ask you to go to your rooms before anything happens that we may all regret. I believe that you are all out here in the spirit of fun; but I want it to stop at fun, that the good name of Brown, dear to you as it is to me, may not be stained with the careless acts of a few who may become hot-headed in the excitement of their sport."

Colgate Hoyt, Jr., the rescued freshman, is in town after having spent the night in Boston, where he went to the theatre in the evening with a few of his classmates. Hoyt is quite well, and was at the banquet this evening.

this evening.

The sophomores captured one more

freshman to-day and sent him out of town. Chester B. Allen of Worcester and Ilsley Boone of Brooklyn spent the night in the hands of the freshmen, but were around all right to-day.

#### COLUMBIA HAS EXPECTATIONS. Andrew Carnegle and John D. Rocke-

feller Are to Be Her Guests on Saturday. Columbia University believes that President Nicholas Murray Butler has one or keeping, ar that it or they will be an-nounced on S. turday at the installation exnegie and John D. Rockefeller will be the guests of the university on that day is regarded as having a significant bearing on these reported gifts.

A prominent professor at Columbia said yesterday that it had been intimated to him directly that sufficient money would probably be received to build a college hall, a chapel or dormitories, all of which the university sadly needs.

Hitherto this year large gifts to the uni Hitherto this year large gifts to the university have been unusually few and far between. The trustees of Barnard and Teachers' colleges have recently announced gifts aggregating \$750,000 but none of especial importance has been reported at Columbia. The impression about the university is that the gifts will be announced at longer than a Saturday. all together on Saturday.

City Slow to Pay for Bridge Approach. Mayor Low gave a public hearing yes-\*Speaking about liberty and the Fourth of July \* terday on the Legislative bill authorizing said the man who is a spellbunder and a statistician. Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain whose property was taken a year ago. Mayor Low and that the Corporation Coun-sel opposed the bill on the ground that it would not be advantageous to the city

> Jumpuppe Yes and a mighty tough one. You m's very well give it up, and even if you do no OR REDNE IEF RESNET

From the Lienner Past

Play takin. The old cry reducts over the proporty
rais of Cipetry revers, and from the block-ire
respects a first as forces of function hard block-ire
respects a first as forces of function applying a restringer an additional the reductor revers
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### THE BOER WAR. The Rothsehilds and Their Opponents

- Gen. Delarey's Report. generally understood in London in connection with the peace negotiations between the British and Boers that financial considerations are exercising a predominant influence. It is no longer a secret that from the outset the great world-finance establishment of the Rothschilds has been dissatisfied with the policy of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in South Africa, and consider the war to have been wholly unnecessary and inexpedient. What influence, therefore, they may be able to exercise in bringing about a durable peace will be exerted. The counter-influences, however, which financed the Jameson raid and backed up the Chamberlain policy with all their power are still potent, and it is feared may prevent the acceptance by the British Government of the conditions under which the Boers

will consent to cease hostilities. What those are have not yet been made public, and may not be for some days, as they have to be passed on by the Boer mis-sion in Europe, who also will consult those who are acting as intermediaries in the negotiations with the British Government, or may be appealed to for support in ask-ing of the latter guarantees for the fulfilment of the conditions that may be defi-nitely decided on, for the Boer mistrust of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Milner is such that no confidence whatever is placed in them by either the burghers or their leaders. Reports received by the Boer agents in

Europe from the several leaders in South Africa under date anterior to the disaster at Klerksdorp before the capture of Lord Methuen speak with confidence of their ultimate victory. Those from Gen. De-larey in the Transvaal, from Commandant Smuts in the Calvisia district. Smuts in the Calvinia district, Cape Colony, and Commandant de Villiers in Griqualand West, speak in the most hopeful terms of West, speak in the most hopeful terms of their prospects. In replying to the inquiries from their agents in Europe regarding the supply of ammunition, Gen. Delarey said:

"I have as much ammunition as a year ago, and my supply will not fall short so long as the British continue to send ammunition to South Africa."

All the reports received from the leaders named and from other sources were entirely independent of each other Gen. Delarey

independent of each other, Gen. Delarey in particular telling the Boer authorities in Europe not to lose faith in the men in the field, but to stand out resolutely for the independence of the republic

the independence of the republics JOHN D. CRIMMINS WINS \$10. How He Beat a Gambling Shark in Charles

ton at His Own Game.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- A recently returned visitor from the Charleston Exposition says that down there they are telling a story of how John D. Crimmins met a gambling shark and beat him at his own game. Gamblers and confidence men are pretty numerous in Charleston, and the well-dressed stranger is always well cared for by them when he wants to see the city. There are many runners for gambling houses who also become useful in steering visitors into "blind tigers," the Tillman dispensary competitor.

Mr. Crimmins had been visiting the Exposition, and while on a walk around Charleston was joined by a man attired in frock coat and silk hat, who introduced himself as a Southern merchant and who suggeste as a southern merchant and who suggested that they get a drink. Crimmins had been in Charleston just long enough to learn about the smooth-talking sporting gentry and their methods. He smiled at the invitation of his companion and decided to accept. He wanted to have an experience of his own and willingly falleged. of his own and willingly followed the stranger into a prosperous-looking store, on the second floor of which a complete "speak easy" was in operation. There were also several gambling tables and the stranger remarked:
"Ah! I see they are having a game here.

hat do you say to taking a hand?" Mr. Crimmins begged to be excused, but

Mr. Crimmins begged to be excused, but his companion replied:

"Well, I can't resist the temptation."

"You go ahead and play," said Mr. Crimmins, "and I'll go in for half."

As Mr. Crimmins expected, the first play won and also the second, and he was \$10 ahead of the game. He quickly pulled his watch from his pocket and said: "I've got to leave you now, as I must catch a train."

Taking his half of the winnings he hurried from the building and back to his hotel.

#### A WATCH 340 YEARS OLD. It Was Made in Nuremburg, Germany, in the Year 1560.

more large gifts to the university in his ancient family heirloom in the shape of a ercises. The fact that both Andrew Car- mechanic, who lived at Nuremburg, Ger-

# Service Examination.

WASHINGTON, April 14 - The United States Civil Service Commission calls for a "good baker" to pass the prescribed examination for that position in the Federal service. As a special inducement, the commission says that there will be no educational test, applicants being selected according to their ability to "punch the dough." Should any one pass the ex-amination he will be sent by the Govern-ment to the Hoops Valley Indian School is California. in California.

The only objectionable part of the pro-

posed position lies in the fact that the kneader of dough will receive \$500 a year only for his work, a very small salary when compared to that received by bakers em-ployed in the large breadmaking metal-belinents of the great cities.

#### OF R FORFIGN TRADE Decrease of Faports in Sine Months 640,

010.564 Increase of Imports.

WARRINGTON, April 14. The exports of succession from the United States during the nine months ended March \$1, which were valued at \$1.000,500,560, show a falling off of \$10,070,364 compared with the line period of the previous forms year. The incorpore for the same months on the other limit show as increases of \$10,000, and the tensions of heart as the tensions of heart of the light that the tensions of heart of the factor of the lightest fluctuations of histories heart of the parties therefore there a comparative theorems of \$100,000,000 a companion to \$10,000,000 and \$100,000 and \$

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#### NEEDS OF TUSKEGEE. \$220,000 More for the Endowment Fund

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and Cash for Current Expenses Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institu tute, in the black belt of Alabama, where the colored population outnumbers the white three to one, has issued a circular in which he enumerates some of the needs

of the school and tells of its present equip ment and results. A small contribution goes a long way toward giving a negro, boy or girl, a good education. Fifty dollars pays for the education of a student for one year. Two hundred dollars will enable him or her to take the complete four years' course. One thousand dollars added to the endowment

fund creates a permanent scholarship, the interest on which pays for the tuition of one student for all time. The endowment fund now amounts to 1 The endowment fund now amounts to \$280,000. Mr. Washington and his asso-ciates want to make it \$500,000. To secura that increase and to get money for the year's current expenses are, according to the circular, the most urgent needs of the Institute.

The average annual attendence of stu-dents is 1,165, 333 women and 772 men. There are 109 on the executive staff and The students now at the chool are from twenty-nine States of the lamaica and Barbados. The average age of students is eighteen and a half years. "The effort is," says the circular, "to get he most promising colored students from wide section of territory and send them ack to exert a helpful influence."

The treasurer of the institute is Warren Logan of Tuskegee, Ala. The members of the Board of Trustees who live in this city are: J. G. Phelps Stokes, William H. Baldwin, Jr., George Foster Peabody and Robert C. Orden

#### HELEN KELLER AT WHITE HOUSE. The Deaf and Blind Girl Converses with President Roosevelt.

Robert C. Ogden.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- Miss Helen Keller, the deaf and blind girl who is now completing her third year as a student in Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., called on President Roosevelt yesterday and con-versed with him for half an hour. Miss Keller has for several days been visiting with her friend, Miss Sullivan, at the home of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Edward Bok of Philadelphia, who is well acquainted with Miss Keller, was speaking to President Roosevelt about her on Saturday, and the President asked that she come to the White House at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

He received Miss Keller, Miss Sullivan and Mr. Bok in the Red parlor, and after conversing with the blind girl through Miss conversing with the blind girl through Miss Sullivan for some moments, he expressed a desire to carry on the conversation directly. Accordingly Miss Keller placed her fingers on the President's lips and read his words. She replied by articulating words as she has been taught to do by Miss Sullivan, and although her conversation is by no means distinct to one unaccustomed to hearing it, the President understood her perfectly.

accustomed to hearing it, the President understood her perfectly.

Mr. Roosevelt told her that he was delighted to meet her, and inquired about her student life at Cambridge. She replied that she had long been interested in his career, and was honored to have the privilege of meeting him.

#### COMMON BUT SELDOM SEEN. Shrew, Not the Human Kind, Found in the Daytime in Washington.

From the Washington Post. Most people are familiar with Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew," and few there are who are not aware that the shrew is a little animal not much larger than a mouse, with habits similar to those of a ground squirrel and a temper like that of a red woman, but how many ever saw one of these animals? The shrew is indigenous to the United States from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic Ocean to Omaha, but owing to the fact that it is a night prowler, remaining in its underground habitation during the day, it is seldom seen. Cats and dogs will not prey upon these curious little animals, owing to their peculiarly strong and offensive odor, and for that reason they seldom or never form part of the spoil of the farmhouse cat

after a night's hunt. reader will be all the more surprised to learn a very curious thing that occurred on Saturday, March 23, in the heart of Washing ton, which may result in the reading of a scientific paper on the subject at some forth

in the Year 1860.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 14.—Elmer E. Manning of Lake avenue to-day received an ancient family heirloom in the shape of a watch which was made about 1860. It is the work of one Michael Gruber, a German mechanic, who lived at Nuremburg, Germany, and who died about the year 1800. It was entirely made by hand. The watch still runs, keeping perfect time. It is about the size of an ordinary watch and extremely flat. The cases are made of silver, while the works and the hand, for it has but one, are made of gold alloy. It has three levers instead of the balance wheel, such as is used in the watches of to-day. The valuable relic descended to Nathaniel Jacobs of Canandajua from his uncle, the Hon. Charles Sumner. At the death of Mr. Jacobs, it fell to Mrs. James Race of Elmira.

\*\*CINCLE SAM WANTS A BAKER\*\*

\*\*He Must Be a Good Baker and Pass Civil Service Examination.\*\*

\*\*In the Year 1860.\*\*

\*\*In the Year 1860.\*\*

\*\*In the Year 1860.\*\*

It is clery. On the subject at some forthecoming meeting of one of the scientific societies of this city.

On the date mentioned, Jim Perry, a colored bootblack, who has a stand on Tenth street Northwest, only two blocks distant from Pennsylvania avenue, caught one of these little animals running about in the street Northwest, only two blocks distant from Pennsylvania avenue, caught one of these little animals running about in the street Northwest, only two blocks distant from Pennsylvania avenue, caught one of these little animals running about in the street Northwest, only two blocks distant from Pennsylvania avenue, caught one of these little animals running about in the street Northwest, only two blocks distant from Pennsylvania avenue, caught one of these little animals running about in the street Northwest, only two blocks distant from Pennsylvania avenue, caught no fair from Pennsylvania avenue, caught no fair distant Perry, a colored bootblack, who has a stand on Tenth street Northwest, only two blocks distant from Pennsylvania avenue, caught no fair distant po

would be most and to show and a few minutes little beast.

Jim acted on this advice, and a few minutes later submitted the shrew to Mr. Schmid for inspection. After looking the animal over closely Mr. Schmid confessed that he had not the faintest notion of what it could be but advised Jim to take it to Dr. Gerritt Miller rooliogist in the National Museum, saying that he alone would know the name and nature of Jim's find.

About thirty minutes later Jim turned up

he alone would know the name and nature of Jim's find.

About thirty minutes later Jim turned up in Dr. Miller's office, where he had the satisfaction of learning the name of the stranganimal. With true scientific patriotism Jim presented his shrew to the Government, and when it appears on exhibition (stuffed alone mounted Jim's name will appear on the label as the finder Of this Jim is very proud speaking of Jim's find Dr. Miller said.

This is the first instance that ever came under the observation of the finding of shrew in deptime and in the heart of a large city. How the little animal came to be when the colored hoy found him is what purely the colored hoy found him is what purely the colored hoy found him is what he came is from the country in a load of hay we directly the proselling of possibly, and or soil for I we called the proceedings of possibly, and or soil for I we called the proceeding of the possible of the possi

# Freemanner at the South

From the Stohmand Panes.

Hatmon, N. C., April 11.—A tug of was is an interest Stainigh, Greenshore, Charintie and Durham for the location of the spiendid five story Massive Temple, which is to he second within the nex-two years by the Grand Lodge of North Carolin-Propositions from the several cities were to he-been received from the several towns last night by the Temple Committee, the plembag of with gatheried from various parts of the blacks, but has decided this morning to show more time at swelve stated bins a mante whatever may also select as the incultant to lake that the second mortgage a per sent founds.

New Yorkers Muring Virginia Parms From the Statement France that St. M. M. M. M. M. M. Marketon of Francescopening toward contents of Francescope country contents to the contents of Francescope country contents to the contents of the conten

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